



UNITED STATES
ATTORNEY'S OFFICE
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
**Community
Prosecution**

The Court Report

Covering the Month of
2nd Police District January 2005

Building Safer Neighborhoods Through Community Partnership

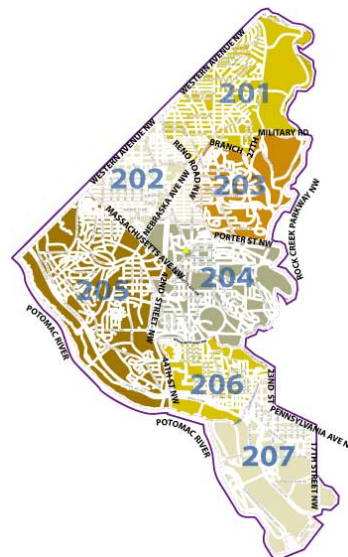
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SUMMARY OF RECENT COURT CASES

- **Edward Lee Nellson**, 26, of Alexandria, Virginia, was sentenced today in D.C. Superior Court before the Honorable John Bayly, Jr. to life in prison without the possibility of release for the May 2002 murder of Daniel Krug, a George Washington University graduate student. Specifically, the judge sentenced **Nellson** to life in prison without the possibility of release for each of the three first-degree murder charges stemming from the death of Mr. Krug. The judge also sentenced **Nellson** to an additional consecutive 31 years to the life sentence on related charges.
- **Vincent T. Greenidge**, 22, of Hyattsville, Maryland, a former clerk at the DMV's Georgetown Branch office, 3222 M Street, NW, Washington, D.C., pled guilty before United States Magistrate Judge Deborah A. Robinson to receipt of bribes by a public official. He faces up to 15 years in prison when sentenced by United States District Judge Colleen Kollar-Kotelly in March.
- On January 14, 2005, three individuals were arrested in connection with an ongoing investigation of massive labor certification/immigration fraud and money laundering, arising from the investigation of the law practice of a former Washington, D.C.-based immigration attorney, **Mohamed Alamgir**. **Alamgir**, 47, previously pled guilty to 164-count Information, which charged him with conspiracy and substantive counts of labor certification/immigration fraud and money laundering. He awaits sentencing.

A detailed descriptions of these and other cases from the 2nd District are provided inside of this report.

THE 2ND POLICE DISTRICT



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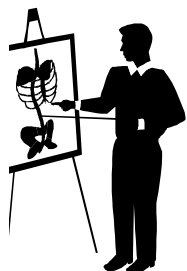
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2ND DISTRICT COMMUNITY PROSECUTION UPDATE



Project LEAD is an interactive school program for fifth grade students sponsored by the United States Attorney's Office curriculum. It is designed to provide insight on the criminal justice system, instill positive values, and encourage students to stay in school in order to develop the life-enhancing skills needed to grow into productive members of the community. The program utilizes role-playing to develop characters that are confronted with the legal and social consequences of drug use, gang involvement, theft, hate crimes, driving under the influence, truancy, and vandalism. The program is intended to enhance self-esteem, decision-making, and conflict resolution. Two members of United States Attorney's Office, an attorney and a staff member, visit the classroom on a biweekly basis to teach the curriculum and to assist the children as they analyze the problem scenarios. The program year also includes a field trip to the United States Holocaust Museum and culminates with a mock trial experience for the students. The United States Attorney's Office has expanded Project Lead to include several public elementary schools in the District of Columbia. If you would like your school added to the list for next year, please contact the Second District CP office on (202) 282-0584.

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THE COURT REPORT

Edward Lee Nellson, 26, of Alexandria, Virginia, was sentenced today in D.C. Superior Court before the Honorable John Bayly, Jr. to life in prison without the possibility of release for the May 2002 murder of Daniel Krug, a George Washington University graduate student. Specifically, the judge sentenced Nellson to life in prison without the possibility of release for each of the three first-degree murder charges stemming from the death of Mr. Krug. The judge also sentenced Nellson to an additional consecutive 31 years to the life sentence on related charges.

According to the evidence presented at trial, on May 30, 2002, Edward Nellson and a co-conspirator, Stephen Burciaga, 26, of College Park, MD, planned and conspired to rob persons who advertised in the "Adult Services" section of the Washington City Paper. The plan called for Burciaga to be the get-away driver and Nellson to be the one who would commit the robberies. Sometime after midnight, on May 31, 2002, the two men drove to the 2500 block of K Street, NW, Washington, D.C. While in the 2500 block of K Street, Nellson, armed with a handgun, duct tape, black nylon cable ties and other items, left Burciaga's van to carry out the robbery. Instead of the intended target, Nellson gained entry into the apartment of the victim, Daniel Krug. Mr. Krug was a George Washington University graduate student, who had no connection to the defendants. The defendant went into the apartment while the co-defendant waited outside for him. While inside the apartment, Edward Nellson, bound Daniel Krug's head, neck, hands, and feet with black nylon cable ties, duct tape, electrical tape, bedding and clothing. Daniel Krug was killed as a result of being bound around his neck — strangulation. The manner of Daniel Krug's death was later determined to be homicide.

After killing the victim, Nellson stole several items, including Mr. Krug's laptop computer, credit cards, bankcards, and money. When Nellson left the apartment, he returned to the van where the co-defendant was waiting and the two men returned to College Park, Maryland. Subsequently, Nellson gave the co-conspirator some of the proceeds from the crime. Moreover, on May 31, 2002, the defendant took a cab from the Quality Inn Hotel in College Park to Union Station in Washington, D.C., paying for the cab ride with one of the victim's credit cards. Later, the cab driver identified the defendant as the man who paid for that fare using Mr. Krug's credit card. Additionally, in the days following the murder, Nellson withdrew money on several occasions using Mr. Krug's credit card. On June 3, 2002, the defendant was arrested in Ocean City, Maryland, on an unrelated theft charge and weapon offense.

At trial, Nellson took the stand and blamed the murder on Burciaga, claiming that Burciaga had set him up for this crime. On May 6, 2004, Burciaga pled guilty to a second-degree murder charge in connection with his role in this incident. Burciaga is scheduled to be sentenced on February 16, 2005.

In announcing the sentence, United States Attorney Kenneth L. Wainstein praised the efforts of the following members of the Metropolitan Police Department: Detectives Daniel Whalen and Brian Kasul; Mobile Crime Technicians Keith Slaughter and Dwayne Mitchell, and former MPD Technician Schuyler Lee; Officer Scott Pinto; Alexandria Virginia Police Detective David Hoffmaster; ATF Agent Clare Weber; and Ocean City, Maryland Police Officers Sydney

Findley and Albert Custer. Mr. Wainstein also commended Deputy Medical Examiner Dr. Sarah Colvin and FBI DEA Analysts Heather Seubert and Caroline Zervos. Mr. Wainstein additionally commended Victim Witness Advocate Yvonne Bryant and paralegals Wanda Trice, Richard Cheatham and Michael Simmons, legal assistants Agnes Heard and Mary Doster, litigation services specialist Thomas Royal. Finally, Mr. Wainstein praised the efforts of Assistant United States Attorney Daniel Butler, who indicted the case, and Assistant United States Attorneys Brittain McInnis and Emory V. Cole, who prosecuted the case.

DISTRICT COURT CASES

Vincent T. Greenidge, 22, of Hyattsville, Maryland, a former clerk at the DMV's Georgetown Branch office, 3222 M Street, NW, Washington, D.C., pled guilty before United States Magistrate Judge Deborah A. Robinson to receipt of bribes by a public official. He faces up to 15 years in prison when sentenced by United States District Judge Colleen Kollar-Kotelly in March, but likely will face 10 to 16 months of imprisonment under the federal sentencing guidelines. (PSA 206)

According to the government's evidence, the defendant was employed as a Clerk with the D.C. DMV at the Georgetown Branch. Among his official duties was that of processing applications from individuals seeking to obtain D.C. driver's licenses.

Lisa B. Johnson was employed with the Office of Finance and Treasury (hereinafter referred to as "OFT"), an office under the Office of the Chief Financial Officer for the District of Columbia. Since about April of 2002, she was assigned as a teller at the DMV Georgetown Branch Office. Similar to those of Greenidge, Johnson's official duties at the DMV included processing applications from individuals seeking to obtain D.C. driver's licenses.

Beginning sometime in mid-2002, Greenidge began to process applications for individuals who were seeking driver's licenses using names and Social Security numbers other than the true name and Social Security number of the respective applicant. He did so in return for \$300 from the respective applicant. He often did this on behalf of individuals who had initially come to see Johnson to get a fraudulent driver's license. Johnson also had a male associate who would bring individuals into the DMV Georgetown Branch Office seeking driver's licenses using names and Social Security numbers other than the true name and Social Security number of the respective applicant. When Johnson was too busy with other individuals, Greenidge would also knowingly process these fraudulent applications. This would occur usually in the morning hours. For each fraudulent driver's license he issued, Greenidge received \$300 from Johnson, which money had come from the applicant, but was passed through the male associate to Johnson. Greenidge received this money from Johnson about three times per week.

In addition, Greenidge processed driver's licenses in fraudulent names on a number of occasions for individuals who came directly to him, not through Johnson. In those instances, Greenidge would receive the \$300 directly from the individual applicant who was seeking the fraudulent driver's license.

Whenever Greenidge processed a fraudulent license, he would do the initial work on the processing of the application and then send the individual to Johnson or the other cashier to pay the standard required fee for a license – the legitimate fee for a license, which was in addition to the \$300 that the applicant provided to Johnson or Greenidge. Because Greenidge knew the names on the licenses were not those of the respective applicant, he would not verify the applicants's name and residency in the District of Columbia, and would not obtain compliance from the applicants of other requirements for obtaining a District of Columbia driver's license, including not requiring the applicants to turn in expired out-of-state driver's licenses.

On or about October 23, 2003, a former supervisor of the DMV Georgetown Branch Office was arrested for taking bribes for issuing fraudulent licenses during her previous assignment at the Main DMV Office. Following the supervisor's arrest, Greenidge stopped engaging in transactions involving fraudulent driver's licenses. Approximately four months later, Greenidge again started taking money for issuing fraudulent licenses and continued doing so until August 26, 2004, when Johnson and two other individuals, Craig Hughes and Gregory Murray, were arrested regarding Johnson taking bribes for issuing fraudulent licenses. Johnson and the two others have pled guilty and are awaiting sentencing.

In announcing the guilty plea, United States Attorney Kenneth L. Wainstein, Michael A. Mason, Assistant Director in Charge of the FBI's Washington Field Office, D.C. Interim Inspector General Austin A. Andersen, Metropolitan Police Department Chief Charles Ramsey, and Chief Financial Officer Dr. Natwar Gandhi praised the hard work of the involved FBI agents, Special Agent Karen Meunier of the Inspector General's Office, MPD Detective Daniel Straub, and Criminal Investigator Charles Fultz of the Office of the Chief Financial Officer, Office of Integrity and Oversight. They also commended DMV Director Anne Witt, as well as her office, which has been fully cooperative in the investigation of this matter. Finally, they acknowledged the effort of Legal Assistant Teesha Tobias and Assistant U.S. Attorney Daniel P. Butler, who is prosecuting the case.

Clyde L. Rattler, 48, formerly of the 2200 block of 15th Street, NE, Washington, D.C., was convicted today by a federal jury of three separate bank robberies and one attempted bank robbery committed in the downtown Northwest business district between June 4 and June 21, 2002. The conviction followed a weeklong jury trial before the Honorable Reggie B. Walton in United States District Court for the District of Columbia. Rattler was caught at the scene of the last robbery right after he exited the bank, on June 21, 2002, at the then-First Union Bank at 1310 G Street, NW, after the Federal Bureau of Investigation and officers of the Metropolitan Police Department had responded to a 911 call from the victim teller.

Testimony at trial revealed that at the time of his arrest, Rattler was in possession of "bait money" from the First Union Bank. He had been captured by security cameras at two other banks that he had robbed in the weeks before, on June 4 and June 14, 2002.

Rattler was also convicted of an attempt to rob the Bank of America on June 19, 2002. That attempt was foiled when the victim teller reacted to his signature demand of "Give me all your large bills or I'll blow up the bank!" with a startled protective request for him to get away from her window and get out of the bank. Two days later, he robbed the First Union bank and was apprehended.

The robberies for which Rattler was convicted today are: 1) the June 4, 2002 robbery of the SunTrust Bank, located at 1100 G Street, NW; 2) the June 14, 2002 robbery of the SunTrust Bank, then located at 17th and K Streets, NW; 3) the June 21, 2002 robbery of the First Union Bank, then located at 1310 G Street, NW; and the attempted robbery on June 19, 2002 of the Bank of America at 13th and G Streets, NW. Witnesses present at each of the three banks that were robbed testified that the bank robber, Clyde Rattler, entered the bank, went up to a female teller and told her to "Give me all your large bills or I'll blow up the bank!" He took the money and left the bank.

At sentencing, Rattler faces a maximum prison term of twenty (20) years for each of the robberies and the attempted robbery, as well as a fine of up to \$250,000 on each count. Sentencing is scheduled for June 6, 2005.

In announcing the verdict, United States Attorney Kenneth L. Wainstein praised the efforts of FBI Special Agents Alexander Horan, Richard Mains, James Manzi, Fred Schmied, and Paul Timko, of the Washington Field Office, and MPD Robbery Branch Detectives Anthony Johnson, J.D. Wright and Richard Hamilton, and also commended Paralegal Specialist Amber Wetzol of the U.S. Attorney's Office Transnational Major Crimes Section. Lastly, Mr. Wainstein praised Assistant U.S. Attorney Jeanne M. Hauch, who prosecuted the case.

Kenneth Wilson, 40, of the 220 block of 16th Street, NE, Washington D.C., was sentenced January 11, 2005, in United States District Court by the Honorable Reggie B. Walton to 13 months in prison and five years of supervised release in connection with Wilson's guilty plea in a bank fraud and theft case. Wilson pled guilty in October 2004, to one count of bank fraud and one count of theft based on his engagement in two fraudulent schemes over the course of three years.

According to the government's evidence, beginning in June 2000, Wilson began depositing into his personal bank account social security checks that did not belong to him. Wilson had obtained the checks from a friend, knowing that the checks had been issued to a woman who had recently died. Wilson deposited a total of \$12,708 as part of this scheme.

In 2003, Wilson began working as an office services clerk at a downtown law firm, where he had access to the firm's mailroom. Wilson stole a number of checks from the mailroom and deposited them into his personal bank account. In total, Wilson took more than \$30,000 in checks and successfully withdrew \$20,000 of the money before his scheme was discovered.

In announcing the sentence, United States Attorney Kenneth L. Wainstein commended the investigative efforts of Special Agent Lynn R. Williams of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and Special Agent Sean Stephenson of the Office of the Inspector General of the Social Security Administration. Mr. Wainstein also commended the work of legal assistant Teesha Tobias and Assistant United States Attorney Elana Tyrangiel, who prosecuted the case.

Keith Callahan, 48, of Rollins Drive, Alexandria, Virginia, entered a plea of guilty on January 13, 2005, in United States District Court to making false statements relating to health care matters as well as practicing dentistry without a license in the District of Columbia. According to the terms of the plea, Callahan will receive between 12 and 18 months of incarceration when he is sentenced before the Honorable Royce C. Lamberth on May 18, 2005.

According to the statement of the offense agreed to by Callahan and the government, Callahan was a dentist licensed to practice in the state of Michigan from 1986 until 1996. Callahan's license to practice dentistry in the District of Columbia was granted on January 1, 1986 and expired on January 1, 1988. It was not renewed. As a result, he has not been licensed to practice dentistry in the District of Columbia since 1988 or in any jurisdiction since 1996.

Beginning in about March 2003, Keith Callahan began working in the District of Columbia as a dentist at Centro Dental, 3463 14th Street, NW, Washington, D.C. While working at Centro Dental, Keith Callahan knew that he did not have a license to practice dentistry. In fact, on July 12, 2003, Callahan received an Order to Cease and Desist from practicing dentistry without a license from the District of Columbia Department of Health. In addition, on August 14, 2003, agents of the District of Columbia Department of Health served Callahan with a Notice of Infraction for working as a dentist at Centro Dental. Furthermore, on October 17, 2003, Callahan was fined \$2,600 for two violations of practicing dentistry without a license.

Beginning in July 2003, Gladys Rivera opened a dentist's office called International Dental Care, Inc., which was located at 2108 18th Street, NW, Washington, D.C. Although Ms. Rivera had received dental training in her homeland of El Salvador, she was not a licensed dentist in the District of Columbia. Rivera offered Callahan the position of dentist at International Dental Care. Callahan provided a dentist license number and a DEA license number orally, even though he knew that neither license was valid. When Rivera asked for a copy of his dentist license, Callahan avoided giving it to her. Even though Callahan did not provide a copy of his license, Rivera continued to let him function as a dentist at International Dental Care. Callahan performed dental procedures at International Dental Care, such as extractions, between July 2003 and July 2004.

Callahan knew both that patients paid for the dental procedures he performed and that Rivera submitted bills to insurance companies for dental services he performed. Callahan also knew that the bills submitted to insurance companies represented that he was a licensed dentist even though he was not a licensed dentist. Callahan further knew that bills were submitted to insurance companies which represented that he performed dental services when, in fact, some of the dental services were performed by Rivera, whom he knew was not a licensed dentist.

Callahan agrees that the total loss due to payments made by patients and insurance companies that believed he was a licensed dentist was between \$30,000 and \$70,000.

In announcing the guilty plea, United States Attorney Kenneth L. Wainstein, District of Columbia Attorney General Robert J. Spagnoletti, Metropolitan Police Department Chief Charles H. Ramsey and Assistant Director in Charge of the FBI's Washington Field Office Michael A. Mason praised the joint investigative efforts of Investigators Greg Scurlock and Mark Donatelli of the District of Columbia Department of Health; Detective Glenn Kline of the Metropolitan Police Department; Special Agent Sherri Queener of the Federal Bureau of Investigation - D.C. Healthcare Fraud Squad, and Maureen Zaniel, Senior Assistant Attorney General, of the Civil Enforcement Section of the Office of the Attorney General for the District of Columbia. They also commended Assistant United States Attorney Thomas E. Zeno, who prosecuted the case.

On January 14, 2005, three individuals were arrested in connection with an ongoing investigation of massive labor certification/immigration fraud and money laundering, arising from the investigation of the law practice of a former Washington, D.C.-based immigration attorney, Mohamed Alamgir. Alamgir, 47, previously pled guilty to a 164-count Information which charged him with conspiracy and substantive counts of labor certification/immigration fraud and money laundering. He awaits sentencing.

As a result of the ongoing investigation of this matter, Tariqul Islam Khan, 34, a project manager for the World Bank, stationed here in Washington, D.C., was arrested and arraigned today in the United States District Court for the District of Columbia on a 23-count indictment, charging him with conspiracy and substantive counts of labor certification/immigration fraud and money laundering. In addition to Khan's involvement in the preparation of fraudulent labor certification applications submitted to regulatory agencies in the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Virginia, and the State of Maryland, Khan allegedly laundered over one million dollars of illicit proceeds of the scheme through his personal bank accounts at the federal credit union of the World Bank.

Golam Razaul Karim, 39, and Naureen Moin, 28, who are married, were arrested and arraigned yesterday on a separate, seven-count indictment, charging them with conspiracy and substantive counts of labor certification/immigration fraud. Karim was also charged with one count of money laundering. Karim and Moin are the owners and operators of businesses involved in the scheme. Karim and Moin allegedly provided fake business records, including payroll checks, to support fraudulent applications that were filed with the Department of Labor on behalf of aliens who were attempting to obtain lawful permanent residence status and to pay tens of thousands of dollars to participate in the scheme.

All three defendants are citizens and nationals of Bangladesh and face deportation upon conviction. The defendants face a maximum term of imprisonment of five years on the conspiracy charges, a maximum term of imprisonment of ten years on the labor

certification/immigration fraud charges, and a maximum term of imprisonment of twenty years on the money laundering charges.

To date, this investigation has resulted in the convictions of over ten participants in this scheme and the forfeiture of over \$2 million.

United States Attorney Kenneth L. Wainstein, Michael A. Mason, Assistant Director in Charge of the Washington Field Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the Honorable Gordon S. Heddell, Inspector General, U.S. Department of Labor, and Special Agent in Charge Charles R. Pine of the Internal Revenue Service, Criminal Investigation commend all those for working on the cases. The cases will be prosecuted by Assistant United States Attorney Jonathan Malis.

Former MedImmune executive Eric Tsao, 44, of Gaithersburg, Maryland, was sentenced January 14, 2005, in the United States District Court for the District of Columbia by United States District Judge Henry H. Kennedy, Jr. to fifteen months in prison to be followed by two years of supervised release for his three year \$164,132 insider trading scheme and his perjury in an United States Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC") investigation. Tsao was also ordered to pay restitution in the amount of \$164,132 to the SEC and a \$5,000 criminal fine.

On September 17, 2004, Tsao pled guilty to one count of securities fraud and a related perjury charge in connection with an insider-trading scheme. Tsao was the Vice-President of Process and Manufacturing Sciences at MedImmune, a publicly traded biotechnology company located in Gaithersburg, Maryland. MedImmune is in the business of developing, manufacturing and selling biologics and pharmaceuticals, including the flu mist vaccine.

According to charging documents filed separately in Maryland and Washington, D.C., in December 1998, Tsao opened a Schwab investment account in the name of his father, using shares of MedImmune stock that Tsao had obtained through his employment with MedImmune.

In September 1999, Tsao learned through his employment at MedImmune of merger negotiations between MedImmune and U.S. Bioscience, Inc., another biotech company. Shortly afterwards, Tsao purchased approximately 6,000 shares of U.S. Bioscience common stock at \$11.50 per share. On or about September 22, 1999, MedImmune publicly announced that it had agreed to acquire U.S. Bioscience, Inc. in a stock deal that valued U.S. Bioscience, Inc. at \$16.50 per share. Tsao then sold the 6000 shares on September 30 for a gain of about \$18,000.

On or about November 22, 2000, Tsao learned through his employment at MedImmune of confidential negotiations between MedImmune and Imclone concerning their pursuit of a joint manufacturing and marketing agreement for Imclone's then leading cancer drug in development. On November 29, 2000, within days of learning about MedImmune's confidential discussions with Imclone and the progress of those discussions, Tsao utilized the Schwab Account to place an order for the purchase of 2,000 shares of Imclone at \$40-1/4 per share. The order was filled by Schwab on December 14, 2000, at a time when the MedImmune-Imclone negotiations remained

non-public. Ultimately, the contemplated business arrangement between MedImmune and Imclone fell through, and was never publicized. As a result, there were no illicit profits with respect to the 2,000 shares of Imclone purchased by Tsao.

In late 2001, Tsao learned non-public information that MedImmune was in confidential negotiations concerning a possible acquisition of Aviron. Tsao learned this information as a result of things he observed and heard through his employment at MedImmune, where he worked in close proximity to the MedImmune executives who were involved in the acquisition negotiations.

On or about November 23, 2001, Tsao purchased 10,000 shares of Aviron: 5000 shares at \$35.98 per share and 5000 shares at \$35.88 per share. The total price paid for the purchased Aviron stock was \$358,000.

On Monday, December 3, 2001, MedImmune publicly announced that it had agreed to acquire Aviron. In heavy trading, Aviron's share price rose 11% on the day of the announcement to close at \$41.42 per share, and continued to rise over the next two days, closing at \$45.15 and \$48.76 per share, respectively.

On December 26, 2001, Tsao sold his Aviron shares at prices ranging from \$50.21 to \$50.63, resulting in illicit profits of \$146,132. Tsao applied these proceeds to his personal benefit as he did with the U.S. Bioscience profits. In total, the defendant's actual gain to himself was \$164,132 as a result of his securities fraud-insider trading.

Although the Account was opened in the name of Tsao's father, Tsao's father did not contribute any funds or assets to the Account. Tsao made the trading decisions and executed all of the trades in the Schwab Account during the period 1998 through February 2002. During this period, Tsao used more than \$435,000 from the Account to pay various household and medical expenses for him and his wife.

In October 2002, the United States Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC") was investigating, among other things, whether Tsao had violated the law in connection with the purchase and sale of the common stock of U.S. Bioscience in or about September and October 1999, and in connection with the purchase and sale of the common stock of Aviron in or about November and December 2001. On October 15, 2002, Tsao appeared at the offices of the SEC in the District of Columbia to testify under oath in the SEC's investigative proceedings, took an oath to testify truthfully, and, contrary to that oath, falsely testified that his wife, not he, placed the orders to purchase and sell U.S. Bioscience and Aviron securities that were the focus of the SEC's insider trading investigation. With respect to the December 26, 2001 sale of Aviron securities, Tsao falsely testified that his wife came to his office, sat at his desk, and placed the trade from his office computer.

As part of his plea deal, Tsao was permitted to plead guilty to both insider trading and perjury in the District of Columbia.

United States Attorney Kenneth L. Wainstein, Allen F. Loucks, United States Attorney for the District of Maryland, and Michael A. Mason, Assistant Director in Charge of the FBI's Washington Field Office commended former Special Agent Marcie DiFede, Special Agent John Cotter, Forensic Computer Examiner Wesley Yoo, and Financial Analyst Lee Lowder of the Washington Field Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and Marisa Perez and James Mollica, Special Agents from the Baltimore Field Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, whose tireless investigative efforts were critical to this successful prosecution. They also praised legal Assistant April Peeler of the District of Columbia's United States Attorney's Office for her support to the prosecution team. Lastly, they commended the efforts of Assistant U.S. Attorneys Jonathan R. Barr and John D. Griffith of the United States Attorney's Office in the District of Columbia and Assistant U.S. Attorney David I. Salem of the United States Attorney's Office in Greenbelt, MD.

Wilbert Brodie, 49, of Mount Rainier, Maryland, was convicted January 18, 2005, by a federal jury on charges of conspiracy and wire fraud. The defendant faces a statutory maximum prison sentence of up to twenty years, a fine of up to \$1,000,000 and a restitution order. Under the federal sentencing guidelines, he faces a likely prison term of between 21 and 27 months. The defendant will be sentenced before the Honorable Ellen S. Huvelle, United States District Judge on April 14, 2005.

The evidence at trial demonstrated that from December 1995 to July 1997, Brodie used his company, InterCommunication Network, to buy nine shell or distressed properties in the Metropolitan Washington, D.C. area. In each instance, the defendant then used bogus paperwork, including an inflated appraisal, to obtain a mortgage loan far in excess of the property's true market value. As a result, the defendant received and spent over \$850,000 in loans. The defendant later defaulted on these loans, thereby causing the lenders to suffer losses of several hundred thousand dollars.

In announcing the verdict, United States Attorney Kenneth L. Wainstein, Michael A. Mason, Assistant Director in Charge of the FBI's Washington Field Office, and Thomas P. Brady, Inspector in Charge of the United States Postal Inspection Service's Washington Division commended Christine A. Taylor and Linna Marie Mohler, Special Agents with the Federal Bureau of Investigation, David Forde and Yvette Flowers, Postal Inspectors with the United States Postal Inspection Service, who investigated and assisted in bringing the case to trial. The United States Attorney also commended Legal Assistant Shavonne Rush, Paralegal Specialist Paula Pagano and Auditor Sandra Henderson, who assisted in the investigation and trial of the case, and Assistant United States Attorneys Katherine Worthington, J. Patrick Rowan, Edward Burley, Thomas Zeno and Jonathan Rosen, who indicted and tried the case.

Robert L. Hall, Jr., 31, of the 200 block of Parker Street, NE, Washington, D.C., was indicted today by a federal grand jury for wire fraud, mail fraud, securities fraud, and first-degree fraud in connection with his alleged operation of a Ponzi scheme, which defrauded dozens of innocent investors of over \$700,000 over the course of several years. Hall, who served as the Ward 6C chairman of the Advisory Neighborhood Commission

until September 2004, is scheduled to be arraigned on January 25, 2005. The case has been assigned to the Honorable Henry Kennedy, Jr. Hall faces up to 50 years in prison and a \$500,000 fine under the statute and a likely term of incarceration of between 97 and 121 months if convicted of the charges.

According to the grand jury indictment, Hall owned and operated a company known as First United Financial Group (FUGF). FUGF's offices were located at 240 Parker Street, NE, in the District of Columbia. FUGF's stated business objective was to solicit money from individuals in order to invest that money in certain District of Columbia real estate ventures and promise these individuals a specific rate of monetary return. Hall's title was the Chief Executive Officer (CEO) and Managing Member of FUGF. As such, Hall had absolute authority over all FUGF bank accounts and business transactions.

As part of his job activities, Hall would directly solicit investors and make representations concerning guaranteed return of investor principal and promised rate of return. In his capacity as CEO and owner of FUGF, Hall had access to and signatory authority over all FUGF bank accounts and would make withdrawals and transfers on behalf of FUGF. Hall also delegated these activities to subordinates at FUGF.

The indictment alleges that the scheme operated as follows: FUGF would promote its investment offerings using a website, mailings, seminars, "cold calls," newspaper advertisements, and commissioned sales agents. Hall and others at FUGF would contact potential investors in person, by telephone, by facsimile, or by United States mail sent from FUGF's office in the District of Columbia. Hall purposely misled FUGF investors by telling them that their funds would be used to invest in a real estate venture called "The Trinidad Project," which Hall promoted as an authentic urban redevelopment project in the Trinidad area of Northeast Washington, D.C. In truth and in fact, FUGF never invested in the Trinidad Project or in any other real estate venture.

Hall recruited investors by telling them falsely that their investments would receive above-market rates of return. Hall told investors that the promised rates of return would be derived from profits on investments that FUGF made from real estate investments. In truth and in fact, FUGF had never been profitable and had no investments from which to generate returns of any kind. Hall guaranteed investors that their principal investment was safe and that it would be returned on or before a specified time, when in truth and in fact, Hall knew that these representations were false. Hall and each investor would enter into a signed investment agreement known as an "Asset Placement Agreement," or a "Capital Placement Agreement" which memorialized the amount invested, the investment term, and promised rate of return. Relying on the false representations made by Hall, FUGF clients would enter into these agreements with FUGF and would provide thousands of dollars to FUGF under the belief that it would be invested in real estate or other legitimate business ventures and that their principal was guaranteed.

Under Hall's direction and supervision, FUGF issued false and misleading account statements to FUGF investors that would falsely reflect gains and reinvestments that did not exist. Hall caused FUGF to make occasional payments to certain FUGF investors (those early

investors at the top of the pyramid) in order to lull them into believing that their investments were safe and secure. In truth and in fact, the payments did not come from profits derived from any FUGG business transactions or investments. Rather, the payments came from other investor funds received by FUGG (generally, those individuals at the bottom of the pyramid).

As a result of Hall's false representations, FUGG clients suffered an actual loss of approximately \$747,169. In addition to the wire fraud, mail fraud, securities fraud, and fraud counts, the indictment also sets forth a forfeiture allegation in this amount.

In announcing the indictment, United States Attorney Kenneth L. Wainstein and Thomas P. Brady, Inspector in Charge of the U.S. Postal Inspection Service commended the work of United States Postal Inspector Judy Ramos. In addition, they commended the efforts of Assistant United States Attorney Steven J. Durham and Special Assistant United States Attorney Jordan Thomas of the Securities and Exchange Commission, Enforcement Division, who are prosecuting the case.

Linda Watson, 41, a resident of Birmingham, Alabama, was sentenced today in United States District Court for the District of Columbia by United States District Judge Reggie B. Walton to five years probation with the special conditions that she serve six months of home detention, pay \$120,000 to the Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC") as set forth in her offer of settlement to the SEC, and serve 200 hours of community service. On October 22, 2004, the defendant pled guilty to one count of perjury relating to false sworn testimony she gave during a Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC") investigation into allegations that she had engaged in insider trading.

According to the government's evidence, on August 10, 2000, the defendant, Linda Watson, learned from her brother-in-law, who was a high level executive at Telus Corporation ("Telus"), and his wife that Telus was going to acquire Clearnet Communications, Inc. ("Clearnet"). Watson's relatives told her this information in the context of confiding their anxiety about the acquisition's potential effect on her brother-in-law's job at Telus. Watson's relatives asked Watson to treat the information about the Telus-Clearnet merger as confidential until the merger was publicly announced, and Watson promised to do so. Notwithstanding her promise, on August 11, 2000, Watson purchased 3,300 shares of Clearnet common stock based upon the non-public confidential information she had received from her brother-in-law. Thereafter, on August 16, 2000, Watson opened a margin account and bought an additional 3,300 shares of Clearnet. On August 17, 2000, Watson opened a new securities brokerage account and purchased 20 Clearnet September 30-call options. This was the first time Watson had ever purchased options. On August 18, 2000, Watson bought another 3,400 shares of Clearnet common stock. After Telus publicly announced that it would acquire Clearnet, Watson sold the Clearnet securities she had purchased based upon material, nonpublic information and she realized profits of \$159,193.

In November 2001, the SEC was investigating, among other things, whether Watson had violated the securities laws of the United States by engaging in illegal insider trading in connection with her purchases of Clearnet securities. It was material to the SEC's investigation

to determine whether Watson had been told prior to August 11, 2000, by her brother-in-law or anyone else that Telus was in negotiations to acquire Clearnet or that Telus was going to acquire Clearnet. On November 15, 2001, Watson appeared at the Offices of the SEC in the District of Columbia to testify under oath in the SEC's investigative proceedings. Despite taking an oath to testify truthfully, Watson falsely testified that no one had told her, prior to her August purchases of Clearnet Securities, that Telus was going to acquire Clearnet.

In announcing the sentence, United States Attorney Kenneth L. Wainstein and Thomas P. Brady, Postal Inspector in Charge of the U.S. Postal Inspection Service commended United States Postal Inspection Service Inspector Arthur McShane and former Postal Inspector John Horgan for their outstanding work in investigating the case. They also commended the SEC enforcement attorneys for their skillful questioning of the defendant during her SEC testimony, which was critical to the success of the criminal prosecution. Finally, they praised Assistant United States Attorney Jonathan R. Barr, who investigated and prosecuted this matter, and Legal Assistants April Peeler and Lisa Robinson who assisted in the investigation and prosecution.

Stephen Jarboe, 53, of Potomac, Maryland, pled guilty on January 24, 2005, to payment of gratuities to Daniel J. Williams, Jr. Until his retirement on September 1, 2003, Williams was a printing specialist with the United States Postal Service ("USPS") at USPS Headquarters in Washington, D.C. Jarboe faces up to two years in prison and a fine of \$250,000 when he is sentenced by United States District Judge Henry H. Kennedy, Jr. in April of this year. Under the federal sentencing guidelines, Jarboe is facing a likely term of four to ten months of incarceration.

According to the government's proffer of evidence, with which defendant Jarboe agreed, at all relevant times, Williams was employed as a purchasing specialist for the USPS. Williams maintained an office within the USPS headquarters at L'Enfant Plaza in the District of Columbia. Williams was responsible for receiving competitive bids on USPS printing contracts and awarding the contracts to the lowest competitive and/or value based bidder. The Print Services Section of the Contracting Office, located at the USPS Headquarters Building, L'Enfant Plaza, in the District of Columbia, is the primary entity responsible for purchasing printed materials used by USPS Headquarters and regional stores in daily postal operations. Williams was responsible for receiving competitive bids on USPS printing contracts and awarding contracts on the basis of cost and value.

Stephen Jarboe was the principal owner and President of Jarboe Printing, a printing business located in Washington, D.C. Jarboe met Williams in the mid- to late-1990's, knew Williams as a printing specialist with the USPS who was responsible for receiving competitive bids on USPS printing contracts and awarding the contracts to the lowest bidder or "best value" bidder. Jarboe Printing entered into numerous printing contracts with the USPS. During the period that Jarboe Printing was seeking and obtaining contracts with USPS, Jarboe provided something of value, that is, payment of legal fees, to Williams. In the late 1990's and early 2000's, Jarboe paid Williams's legal fees for Williams's divorce from his wife. The lawyer for Williams would, instead of sending the bills for legal services to Williams, forward them to a law firm for Jarboe, which would then forward them to Jarboe for payment. Because of this

arrangement, Williams did not have to pay approximately \$11,575 in legal fees, which money Williams did not pay back to Jarboe.

Records of UPSP contracts during the aforementioned period indicate Jarboe Printing received numerous printing contracts from the USPS. Jarboe paid Williams's divorce attorney fees in exchange for Williams's continuing favorable treatment of Jarboe Printing in awarding Jarboe Printing USPS printing contracts.

Williams previously guilty plea before District Judge Kennedy to taking bribes and gratuities over a twelve-year period from printing companies seeking printing contracts with the USPS in return for confidential bid information and preferential treatment from Williams. Williams is scheduled to be sentenced in February. Jarboe is the fifth printing company owner or employee to plead guilty to paying bribes or gratuities to Williams, and the sixth person to plead guilty in this investigation. The investigation of this matter is being handled jointly by the Office of the Inspector General for the United States Postal Service ("USPS-OIG") and the FBI.

In announcing the guilty plea, United States Attorney Kenneth L. Wainstein, David C. Williams, Inspector General for the United States Postal Service, Michael A. Mason, Assistant Director in Charge of the FBI's Washington Field Office, and Thomas P. Brady, Postal Inspector in Charge of the U.S. Postal Inspection Service commended the diligent, persistent and hard work by the investigators in this matter, especially Special Agents Brian Cropper and Barry Grzechowiak of the USPS-OIG, FBI Special Agents Timothy R. Thibault and Debra LaPrevotte, and Postal Inspector Judy Ramos. In addition, they commended the efforts of legal assistants April Peeler and Teesha Tobias and Assistant United States Attorneys Steven J. Durham, Daniel P. Butler, and Linda McKinney, who are prosecuting the resulting cases.

Gary J. Lewis, 34, a resident of Maryland who works for an air and water quality control company which operates in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, pled guilty in United States District Court to one count of interstate transportation of stolen property in connection with his \$114,000 scheme to defraud an individual who worked in the District of Columbia. Lewis is scheduled to be sentenced by Judge John Garrett Penn on April 19, 2005. At sentencing, Lewis faces a maximum term of imprisonment of 10 years, a fine of \$250,000, and an order of restitution in the amount of \$114,000.

According to the government's evidence, in January 2003, Lewis devised and executed a scheme to defraud an individual who worked in the District of Columbia of \$114,000. In January 2003, while performing work for his employer, Lewis walked into the office of his victim "B.O." located in the District of Columbia, and unlawfully obtained bank account information for B.O. On the morning of January 27, 2003, Lewis walked into the First Union Bank on 19th and M Street, NW, and pretended to be B.O. Lewis presented a driver's license in the name of B.O. to a First Union Bank employee, and instructed the bank employee to wire transfer \$114,000 from B.O.'s account at First Union Bank to Lewis' own bank account at Citibank. That afternoon, Lewis walked into Citibank at 1775 Pennsylvania Ave., NW, and withdrew \$110,000 of the \$114,000 he had unlawfully and fraudulently wired from B.O.'s First Union account to his own account at Citibank. Lewis withdrew the funds by having Citibank

give him \$10,000 in cash and two bank checks paid to the order of himself in the amount of \$50,000 each. The next day, Lewis transported the \$10,000 cash and the two \$50,000 checks from the District of Columbia to Atlantic City, New Jersey, and cashed the checks at two casinos.

In announcing the guilty plea, United States Attorney Kenneth L. Wainstein and James B. Burch, Special Agent in Charge of the United States Secret Service's Washington Field Office commended Secret Service Special Agents Marc Budke and Andrew Richter for their outstanding work in investigating the case. They also praised Assistant United States Attorney Jonathan R. Barr and former Assistant United States Attorney Wan J. Kim, who investigated and prosecuted this matter, and Legal Assistants April Peeler and Lisa Robinson who assisted in the investigation and prosecution.

Daniel J. Middleman, 38, of Dubuque, Iowa, pleaded guilty on January 26, 2005, before a U.S. District Judge in Iowa to the charge Threatening Interstate Communication for his role in sending a threatening electronic mail message from Iowa to the Washington, D.C. office of Dr. James J. Zogby, President of the Arab-American Institute. The incident occurred on May 9, 2003. Middleman faces up to five years in jail and a maximum fine of \$250,000. Under the federal sentencing guidelines, the defendant faces a likely sentence of six to twelve months of incarceration.

Middleman was indicted in October 2004, and charged with sending a threatening electronic mail message to Dr. Zogby that stated as follows: "Hey Zogby, you and all your worthless terrorist f**** going to die. Get it bud? You're all going to get bullets in your f***** heads. Keep supporting Hamas and Hezbollah and you'll get what you f***** deserve."

The allegations were investigated by agents from the Federal Bureau of Investigation's Washington and Cedar Rapids offices, in conjunction with the Civil Rights Division's Criminal Section and the U.S. Attorney's Office for the District of Columbia.

In announcing the guilty plea, United States Attorney Kenneth L. Wainstein praised the work of Assistant United States Attorney Marian L. Borum and Trial Attorney Christopher Santoro of the Department of Justice's Criminal Section of the Civil Rights Division as well as Federal Bureau of Investigation Agent Martin Harris.

Joseph B. Queen, 45, of the 2400 block of 14th Street, NW, Washington, D.C., pleaded guilty on January 6, 2005, before the Honorable Colleen Kollar-Kotelly, United States District Judge, to one count of Conspiracy to Defraud the Government with Respect to Claims, in violation of Title 18 U.S.C. § 286 and to one count of First Degree Theft, in violation of 22 D.C. Code § 3211, in connection with his role in a massive tax fraud conspiracy. Queen faces a statutory penalty of up to 10 years of imprisonment per count, a \$250,000.00 fine, an order of restitution, and 3 years of supervised release. Pursuant to the U.S. Sentencing Guidelines, Queen faces a likely period of incarceration of 12 to 18 months of incarceration.

Sentencing is scheduled for April 12, 2005. Queen is the fourth defendant in this case to enter into a plea agreement with the government. The investigation is on-going.

According to information presented to the Court by Assistant U.S. Attorney Sherri L. Schornstein, Queen and other individuals engaged in a conspiracy to file fraudulent federal, D.C., and Maryland income tax returns generating fraudulent refunds, which were split among the participants. The fraudulent income tax returns contained false Forms W-2, Wage and Tax Statements, which either reflected employers for whom the listed tax payer had never worked or falsely overstated wages earned and taxes supposedly withheld by a true employer. A motive for the crimes was to obtain money to purchase heroin.

Queen, acting in concert with another individual and others, filed false income tax returns in his own name and also allowed the second individual to use his home address to have fraudulent refund checks in the names of other individuals mailed. Queen admitted that he conspired to defraud the IRS of \$24,376.23, and to defraud the District of Columbia OTR of \$26,808.11.

In announcing the guilty plea, United States Attorney Kenneth L. Wainstein, Rick A. Raven, Special Agent in Charge, Internal Revenue Service (IRS), Criminal Investigation, Baltimore Field Office, and Dan Black, Deputy Chief Financial Officer, District of Columbia, Office of Tax and Revenue (OTR), commended the work of IRS Special Agent Charles Jones, OTR Special Agent Joseph Sadler, and staff of the U.S. Attorney's Office, including Legal Assistant Lisa Robinson and Assistant U.S. Attorney Sherri L. Schornstein, who is prosecuting the cases.

Washington, D.C. based Riggs Bank pleaded guilty on January 27, 2005, to a federal criminal violation of the Bank Secrecy Act ("BSA"). The guilty plea is in connection with Riggs' repeated and systemic failure accurately to report suspicious monetary transactions associated with bank accounts owned and controlled by Augusto Pinochet of Chile and by the government of Equatorial Guinea. When sentenced by United States District Judge Ricardo M. Urbina later this Spring, Riggs will be fined \$16 million and placed on a five-year period of corporate probation. The \$16 million fine is the largest criminal penalty ever imposed on a bank of Riggs' size.

As set forth in the stipulated statement of offense, Riggs was required, pursuant to the BSA, to file a Suspicious Activity Report ("SAR") with the Department of Treasury's Financial Crimes Enforcement Network ("FinCEN") whenever it detected suspicious financial transactions. SARs are to be filed no later than thirty (30) calendar days after the date of initial detection of the suspicious transactions.

In this case, the investigation revealed that Riggs failed to engage in even the most cursory due diligence review of accounts held by two particular customers — accounts of what are known as "Politically Exposed Persons" that Riggs knew posed a high risk of money laundering. It allowed those accounts — belonging to former Chilean president and dictator Augusto Pinochet and the Government of Equatorial Guinea — to be used to transfer large sums

of money in a highly suspicious manner and failed to report such transactions to the proper authorities, as required by law.

Accounts associated with Augusto Pinochet of Chile

Augusto Pinochet was the de facto leader or president of Chile from 1973 to 1990, the Commander-in-Chief of its armed forces from 1990 to 1998, and a Chilean Senator from 1998 to 2002. Numerous countries, including Spain, Switzerland, Belgium and France, issued warrants against Pinochet for human rights crimes. Additionally, in 1998, a Spanish Magistrate issued an attachment Order purporting to freeze all Pinochet assets worldwide.

Between 1994 and 2002, Pinochet and his wife, Lucia Hiriart Rodriguez, maintained multiple bank accounts, investments, and certificates of deposits at Riggs (the “Pinochet Accounts”). The Pinochet Accounts were located at Riggs in the United States and at its London branch. During this time period, Pinochet deposited more than \$10 million into the Pinochet Accounts. However, Riggs failed to conduct sufficient due diligence regarding the source of the funds being deposited into the Pinochet Accounts and failed to report transactions it knew or had reason to know were suspicious. Additionally, Riggs personnel transferred monies in a manner to avoid scrutiny.

For example, in March of 1999, notwithstanding the outstanding attachment order that purported to freeze all of Pinochet’s assets, Pinochet prematurely terminated a certificate of deposit held in a London account at Riggs and transferred the funds, approximately \$1.6 million, to a Certificate of Deposit at Riggs in the United States. Between August 2000 and January 2003, in five separate episodes, Riggs also converted \$1.9 million from the Pinochet Accounts by breaking them into smaller \$50,000 cashiers checks and delivering them to Pinochet in Chile.

Riggs knew or had reason to know that these transactions were suspicious, but failed to file any SARs until bank regulators, a subcommittee of the United States Senate, or law enforcement discovered the transactions.

In addition to the Pinochet accounts, the investigation revealed significant mishandling of accounts held by the Government of Equatorial Guinea.

Accounts associated with Equatorial Guinea

Equatorial Guinea (“EG”) has billions of dollars of oil reserves within its territorial waters, resulting in a significant influx of capital from businesses in the United States and elsewhere. Between 1996 and 2004, Riggs maintained numerous accounts for EG. Over the course of this period, Riggs opened over 30 accounts for the EG government, numerous EG senior government officials, and their family members. Riggs also opened multiple personal accounts for the EG president and his relatives and assisted in establishing offshore shell corporations for the EG president and his sons (collectively, the “EG Accounts”). By 2003, the EG accounts had become Riggs’ largest single relationship with balances and outstanding loans that totaled nearly \$700 million.

Despite numerous large cash deposits and suspect wire transfers connected to oil revenues, Riggs failed to undertake sufficient due diligence regarding the source of funds being deposited into the EG Accounts. For example, in September 1999, Riggs assisted EG President Obiang in the establishment of Otong S.A., an offshore shell corporation, incorporated in the Bahamas. Riggs also held a money market account for the corporation. Over time, more than \$11 million in currency was deposited into the Otang accounts in six different transactions over a two-year period. There was no plausible explanation given for such highly suspicious transactions.

Riggs also failed to file a SAR until after the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency and Congressional investigators brought the transactions to the bank's attention. These transactions should have raised suspicions and prompted the required SAR filings because of the large amounts of cash involved, the lack of identification of the source or destination of the funds, and the unusual and unlikely nature of these transactions by these account holders.

Additionally, Riggs failed to investigate 16 separate wire transfers, totaling approximately \$26.4 million, that were sent between June 2000 and December 2003, from an account at Riggs which held oil royalty payments to the Government of EG to an account held by another entity in Spain. Riggs now acknowledges that these transactions were suspicious, that it failed to conduct adequate due diligence on what it knew or should have known was a high-risk account, and failed to report the transactions as called for by law.

In entering the plea, Riggs has accepted responsibility for its actions and has cooperated fully with the investigation. As part of the plea agreement, Riggs has agreed to continue to cooperate with law enforcement in the ongoing investigation. Riggs has also voluntarily closed its Embassy Banking and International Private Banking Divisions.

In announcing the guilty plea, United States Attorney Kenneth L. Wainstein, Assistant Attorney General Christopher A. Wray, Criminal Division, Department of Justice, Michael A. Mason, Assistant Director in Charge of the Federal Bureau of Investigation's Washington Field Office, James B. Burch, Special Agent in Charge of the United States Secret Service's Washington Field Office, and Special Agent in Charge Charles Pine, Internal Revenue Service, Criminal Investigation, Alexandria Field Office commended the work of the FBI, the United States Secret Service, the Internal Revenue Service, the Department of the Treasury Office of Inspector General, and the banking regulators at the Federal Reserve, the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency, and the Financial Crimes Enforcement Network, otherwise known as FinCEN. In addition, they commended the work of Paralegal Specialists Jeanie Latimore-Brown and Thomasenia Manson and Auditor Nichols Novak of the U.S. Attorney's Office. Lastly, they commended the efforts of Assistant United States Attorneys Robert R. Chapman, Judith Kidwell, Gerald Balacek and Steven J. Durham, and Senior Trial Attorney Cynthia Stone of the U.S. Department of Justice Asset Forfeiture and Money Laundering Section.

U.S. Attorney's Office Web site

The United States Attorney's Office maintains a web site with additional information concerning Office personnel and activities. The web site is: www.DCcommunityprosecution.gov

**The Following Report, Titled “Papered Arrests”
Contains Details on Arrests and Charges Filed
Against Defendants in this District.**

UNITED STATES ATTORNEY'S OFFICE PAPERED COMMUNITY PROSECUTION PAPERED ARRESTS

Criteria Entered; Arrest Date: 01/01/2005 - 01/31/2005, District: 2D, Sort: PSA, Arrest Date

PSA	ARREST DATE	CCN	PAPERD LEAD CHARGE & AUSA'S NAME	DEFENDANT'S NAME	PAPERED CASES	SECTION ASSIGNMENT & LOCATION OF OFFENSE
201	01/09/2005 14:50	05003884	UCSA POSS MARIJUANA JOHN P. PEARSON	GILLETTE, ROBERT J	M0033605	SC, MISDEMEANOR SECTION 4500 BLK NEBRASKAAV NW
201	01/20/2005 17:10	05008747	THEFT 2ND DEGREE	TAVERAS-ELIAS, MARITERE	M0103205	SC, MISDEMEANOR SECTION 3111 M STREET NW
202	01/04/2005 18:45	05001721	SIMPLE ASSAULT GEOFFREY CARTER	RAY, LAWRENCE T	M0011205	SC, MISDEMEANOR SECTION 5333 WISCONSIN AVE NW
202	01/12/2005 21:05	05005467	UCSA POSS MARIJUANA FERNANDO CAMPOAMOR- SANCHEZ	DUPREE, JACKY A	M0068005	SC, MISDEMEANOR SECTION 4500 40TH STREET NW
202	01/15/2005 19:25	05006930	SIMPLE ASSAULT B. PATRICK COSTELLO	JOHNSON, SHABAZZ N	M0048005	SC, MISDEMEANOR SECTION 3400 14TH ST NW
202	01/16/2005 14:45	05007229	SIMPLE ASSAULT B. PATRICK COSTELLO	JOHNSON, SHABAZZ N	M0048005	SC, MISDEMEANOR SECTION 5333 WISCONSIN AVE NW
202	01/19/2005 19:15	05008428	THEFT 1ST DEGREE JOHN W. BORCHERT	GREENWALD, HILLARY G	M0055305	SC, MISDEMEANOR SECTION 5300 WISCONSIN AVE NW

**UNITED STATES ATTORNEY'S OFFICE PAPERED COMMUNITY PROSECUTION
PAPERED ARRESTS**

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PSA	ARREST DATE	CCN	PAPERD LEAD CHARGE & AUSA'S NAME	DEFENDANT'S NAME	PAPERED CASES	SECTION ASSIGNMENT & LOCATION OF OFFENSE
202	01/25/2005 13:00	05010555	THEFT 1ST DEGREE STEVEN B. WASSERMAN	SHORT, MARCUS L	F0048105	GRAND JURY SECTION 5300 WISCONSIN AVE NW
204	01/01/2005 00:57	05000029	UCSA POSS MARIJUANA B. PATRICK COSTELLO	MCQUEEN, BANDELE	M0043005	SC, MISDEMEANOR SECTION BEACH DRIVE AND PORTER S
204	01/01/2005 10:30	05000164	BURGLARY I STEPHEN W. RIDDELL	WILLIAMS, ADRIAN C	F0004105	GRAND JURY SECTION 4301 MASSACHUSETTS AVE N
204	01/08/2005 00:45	05003262	DEST OF PROPERTY JOHN P. PEARSON	KNIGHT, JEFFREY A	M0021005	SC, MISDEMEANOR SECTION 3317 CONN AVE NW
204	01/11/2005 13:16	05004718	SHOPLIFTING KAREN D. FOSKEY	WILLIAMS, ORLANDO E	M0033405	SC, MISDEMEANOR SECTION 3406 WISCONSIN AVE NW
204	01/22/2005 05:58		SIMPLE ASSAULT YOU J. LEE	HAUSER, MATTHEW	M0061805	SC, MISDEMEANOR SECTION 2433 TUNLAW RD NW
205	01/04/2005 17:23	05000309	UCSA POSSESS PCP MARISA J. DEMEO	DALE, JASON	M0010405	SC, MISDEMEANOR SECTION 800 BLOCK OF SOUTHERN AV

**UNITED STATES ATTORNEY'S OFFICE PAPERED COMMUNITY PROSECUTION
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PSA	ARREST DATE	CCN	PAPERD LEAD CHARGE & AUSA'S NAME	DEFENDANT'S NAME	PAPERED CASES	SECTION ASSIGNMENT & LOCATION OF OFFENSE
205	01/04/2005 17:23	05000309	UCSA POSSESS PCP MARISA J. DEMEO	MILLER, TENEAL R	M0010505	SC, MISDEMEANOR SECTION 800 SOUTHERN AVE SE
205	01/19/2005 07:00	05145595	RECEIVE STOLEN GOODS STEPHEN W. RIDDELL	BUZZANCO, SANTO	F0040505	SC, COMMUNITY PROSECUTION INTAKE 4500 BLK WISCONSIN AVE N
206	01/06/2005 20:58	05002710	SHOPLIFTING ROBERT COUGHLIN	PAIR, CHANELLE M	M0034905	SC, MISDEMEANOR SECTION 3111 M ST NW
206	01/08/2005 04:15	05003321	SIMPLE ASSAULT GEOFFREY CARTER	LYTLE, CRAIG P	M0022305	SC, MISDEMEANOR SECTION 3241 N STREET NW
206	01/08/2005 04:15	05003321	SIMPLE ASSAULT GEOFFREY CARTER	WELCH, LUCAS C	M0022405	SC, MISDEMEANOR SECTION 3241 N STREET NW
206	01/09/2005 12:50	05003851	SIMPLE ASSAULT FERNANDO CAMPOAMOR-SANCHEZ	FRAISER, DELORES	M0024605	SC, MISDEMEANOR SECTION 1855 WISCONSIN AVE N.W.
206	01/09/2005 13:00	05003851	SIMPLE ASSAULT FERNANDO CAMPOAMOR-SANCHEZ	BOYD, GREGORY P	M0024505	SC, MISDEMEANOR SECTION 1855 WISCONSIN AVE N.W.

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PSA	ARREST DATE	CCN	PAPERD LEAD CHARGE & AUSA'S NAME	DEFENDANT'S NAME	PAPERED CASES	SECTION ASSIGNMENT & LOCATION OF OFFENSE
206	01/13/2005 08:30	05001216	SIMPLE ASSAULT JOHN P. PEARSON	RUBINSTEIN, ADAM D	M0038705	SC, MISDEMEANOR SECTION WHITEHURST FREEWAY & 27T
206	01/16/2005 19:40	05007333	UCSA POSS MARIJUANA	LORENZ, EUGENE K	M0075305	SC, MISDEMEANOR SECTION 3100 BLK O ST NW
206	01/17/2005 17:25	05007998	SIMPLE ASSAULT VASU B. MUTHYALA	CROOM, RONNIE N	M0054305	SC, MISDEMEANOR SECTION 1855 WISCONSIN AVE NW
206	01/19/2005 16:15	05008376	DEST OF PROPERTY	ALTINAY, YASAR N	F0040805	GRAND JURY SECTION 1815 WISC AVE NW
206	01/22/2005 05:40	05002020	BURGLARY II STEPHEN W. RIDDELL	STEVENSON, MELVIN	F0043005	SC, COMMUNITY PROSECUTION INTAKE 3600 BLOCK K STREET NW
206	01/26/2005 01:20	05010819	ROBBERY STEPHEN W. RIDDELL	ROSS, PAUL I	F0048605	GRAND JURY SECTION 1600 WISCONSIN AVE NW
206	01/26/2005 23:00	05011186	ARMED ROBBERY DAVID P. SAYBOLT	SOLEY, JACOB N	F0054405	GRAND JURY SECTION 2700 ADAMS MILLS RD. NW

UNITED STATES ATTORNEY'S OFFICE PAPERED COMMUNITY PROSECUTION PAPERED ARRESTS

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PSA	ARREST DATE	CCN	PAPERD LEAD CHARGE & AUSA'S NAME	DEFENDANT'S NAME	PAPERED CASES	SECTION ASSIGNMENT & LOCATION OF OFFENSE
206	01/26/2005 23:00	05011186	ARMED ROBBERY DAVID P. SAYBOLT	REYES, CHRISTIAN N	F0054505	GRAND JURY SECTION 2700 BLK ADAMS MILLS RD.
206	01/30/2005 21:05	05002811	SIMPLE ASSAULT VASU B. MUTHYALA	EVANS, JEREMIAH J	M0085405	SC, MISDEMEANOR SECTION 3000 BLOCK R STREET NW
206	01/31/2005 20:50	05013421	THEFT 1ST DEGREE STEPHEN W. RIDDELL	WHITE, DAVID R	F0059805	GRAND JURY SECTION 1200 BLK 30TH ST NW
207	01/08/2005 01:42	05000609	UCSA P W/I D COCAINE JESSIE K. LIU	ANDERSON, ANTONIO M	F0018805	SC, FELONY SECTION OHIO DR @ WEST BASIN DR
207	01/11/2005 12:45	05004737	SHOPLIFTING YOU J. LEE	MEYER, MICHAEL S	M0035405	SC, MISDEMEANOR SECTION REAR OF 2516 I STREET NW
207	01/19/2005 06:30	05000159	SIMPLE ASSAULT JOHN P. PEARSON	STOKES, GREGORY	M0055205	SC, MISDEMEANOR SECTION 3320 IDAHO AVE NW
207	01/24/2005 18:00	05010210	FRAUD 1ST DEGREE STEPHEN W. RIDDELL	TUNSTALL, TYI M	F0046105	GRAND JURY SECTION 2125 E ST NW

**UNITED STATES ATTORNEY'S OFFICE PAPERED COMMUNITY PROSECUTION
PAPERED ARRESTS**

Criteria Entered; Arrest Date: 01/01/2005 - 01/31/2005, District: 2D, Sort: PSA, Arrest Date

PSA	ARREST DATE	CCN	PAPERD LEAD CHARGE & AUSA'S NAME	DEFENDANT'S NAME	PAPERED CASES	SECTION ASSIGNMENT & LOCATION OF OFFENSE
207	01/25/2005 16:15	05010630	SHOPLIFTING KAREN D. FOSKEY	LUPTON, STEWART S	M0070505	SC, MISDEMEANOR SECTION 800 21ST ST NW